

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Bushfield (DHR Number 096-0052)

other names/site number Bushfield Manor

**2. Location**

street & 367 Club House Loop (State Route 708) ☐ not for publication  
number \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Mount Holly ☐ vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Westmoreland code 193 Zip 22524

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is: \_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet. Date of Action  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

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**Name of Property: Bushfield**  
**Location: Westmoreland County, Virginia**

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

<u>X</u>	private
<u>    </u>	public—local
<u>    </u>	public—state
<u>    </u>	public—Federal

**Category of Property** (Check only one box)

<u>X</u>	building (s)
<u>  </u>	district
<u>  </u>	site
<u>  </u>	structure
<u>  </u>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)[illegible]

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	DOMESTIC	Sub:	Single Dwelling
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		Storage
	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE		Agricultural outbuilding
	FUNERARY		Cemetery
	RECREATION		Sports facility
	DOMESTIC		Hotel

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Name of Property: **Bushfield**  
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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

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**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	BRICK
Roof	STONE: Slate
Walls	BRICK
Other	

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**Period of Significance** 1916  
\_\_\_\_\_**Significant Dates** 1916 – remodeling of Bushfield by Waddy Butler Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_**Cultural Affiliation** N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_**Architect/Builder** Wood, Waddy Butler  
Richardson & Burgess, Inc.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**See Continuation Sheet for other Architects****Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)  
\_\_\_\_\_**9. Major Bibliographical References**  
\_\_\_\_\_**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

\_\_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.  
\_\_\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark  
\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

X State Historic Preservation Office.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other State agency  
\_\_\_\_\_ Federal agency  
\_\_\_\_\_ Local government  
\_\_\_\_\_ University  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property: **Bushfield**  
Location: **Westmoreland County, Virginia**

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	349760	3		
2			4		

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimble A. David, Architectural Historian

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ date: 10/15/2003

street & number P. O. Box 7638 telephone 757/623.3456

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23509

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Judith Blackburn Connor

street & number Box 187, 367 Club House Loop telephone 804 / 472 . 4171

city or town Mount Holly state VA zip code 22524-0187

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Architectural Description**

**Summary Architectural Description**

Bushfield is a two-and-a-half story, Flemish-bond brick mansion designed by noted architect, Waddy Butler Wood. Wood enlarged an 18<sup>th</sup> century two-story, brick, center-passage, and single-pile dwelling, incorporating a portico and lantern reflecting the property's association with the family of George Washington. Richardson & Burgess, Inc., construction contractors, made the enlargement of the dwelling in 1916. The massive brick building has a monumental portico on the façade and lantern on the roof similar to Mount Vernon, George Washington's residence, which were added prior to Wood's renovation. Wings flanking the five-bay façade are symmetrical exhibiting Colonial Revival details, such as rounded arch windows. The interior exhibits Colonial Revival articulation in the added wings and rear addition to the original single-pile, center-passage dwelling, which occupies the central block of the façade. The original parlors are intact with Classical fireplace surrounds, and plaster cornices and walls. The foyer contains a staircase on the north elevation over the main door, which was added by Wood during the 1916 renovation.

Additionally on site is a Bungalow-style Caretaker's House, barn, silo, and cemetery, which pre-date the Wood renovation of the mansion. These resources contribute to the significance of the property, and are classified as contributing resources. Resources added in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century are a bathhouse, in-ground swimming pool and tennis courts, and do not contribute to the significance of the property and are classified as non-contributing.

Bushfield meets Criterion C for its high-style Colonial Revival architecture designed by noted architect Waddy Butler Wood in the renovation of the earlier single-pile, center-passage dwelling.

**Detailed Architectural Description**

Bushfield was originally a center-passage, single-pile, single-family dwelling constructed of brick. Two-stories in height, it was located on a peninsula at the intersection of the head of Nomini and Buckner Creeks and the Potomac River in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The dwelling had a five bay façade facing the river and creek.

The exact construction date of the building is unknown, but its scale and massing imply that it was constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The original building was retained and its north façade was re-bricked, but reflects the original window and openings on the earlier building.

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Bushfield is a two-and-a-half-story, Flemish-bond brick, Colonial Revival single-family dwelling with a symmetrical façade and rectangular plan. It is comprised of a central block flanked by wings. Each elevation is symmetrical. The façade is dominated by a five-bay, two-story portico, crowned by a balustrade. The portico columns have recessed panels. The Colonial Revival entrance surround is comprised of a broken pediment with acorn finial, and fluted pilasters. The windows on the first story of the façade are triple-hung, 6-light sash and the windows on the second story are 6/6, double-hung sash. All windows on the façade are flanked by louvered shutters and have molded wood sills and brick flat arches. The windows on the north corners of the east and west elevations on the main block are also triple-hung sash and similar in scale to the first story façade windows.

The south elevation, which was the original rear of the dwelling and has been converted to the main entrance, has a projecting 3-bay block centrally, placed on the wall. It contains a doorway now the current entrance and porch added between 1995 and 2000. The porch is one-bay, and constructed of wood with squared columns. The columns are articulated with recessed panels similar to the main portico columns on the original north facade. The porch has a heavy cornice surmounted by a balustrade on the porch roof. The door is single-leaf, wood, with six panels surmounted by a four-light transom. The door surround is comprised of fluted, Ionic, engaged columns supporting a heavy cornice with wide dentiled frieze. The windows on the projecting block are 6/6, wood, double-hung sash with wood sills and brick flat arches. There are three-part windows on the second story of the south elevation flanking the projecting block, they are comprised of a central 6/6, wood, double-hung sash window flanked by 1/1, wood, double-hung sash windows.

The wings added during the Wood renovation on the side elevations have similar scale and massing, and are two-stories in height with side gable roofs.

The west wing has rounded arch windows on the first story articulated with header-brick surrounds with stone keystones and springers. The first story windows have 9/8, wood, double-hung sash with wood panels below. The openings on the west elevation have screens. The second story windows are of a smaller scale and are 6/6, wood, double-hung sash. On the south elevation, there is a single-leaf door placed centrally on the first story. It is sheltered by a rounded-arch overhang supported by scrolled brackets. It is believed that these brackets originally supported a second story veranda on the façade that was removed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century possibly during the Wood renovation. There is also a rounded-arch, casement window in the gable on the west end.

The east wing is similar in form and has a more simplified form. It contains the kitchen and other working spaces of the dwelling. It retains the 6/6, wood double-hung sash windows with some asymmetry on the south and east elevations. There is a shed-roofed addition on the east elevation of frame construction

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added later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The roof of the main dwelling is side gable with massive paired brick end-chimneys. On the south rake of the roof there are inbound chimneys between the end dormers. Gabled dormers have been placed on each roof rake and reinforce the five bay façade and rear elevation symmetry. The dormers have closed pediments and 6/6, wood, double-hung sash windows. Surmounting the main roof is a wood lantern with hipped copper roof. The lantern is octagonal with pilasters at each angle and 6/6, wood, double-hung windows on each elevation. The pilasters support a cornice marking the roofline. There is a weathervane at the apex of the hipped roof.

The interior of Bushfield exhibits the symmetry of the Wood renovation and the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century building. The plan is center-passage, single-pile with additions to the east, west and south. The main hall contains a stair with landing above the front door. During Wood's renovation, the stair was relocated to the north side of the hall to facilitate access to the additions to the south, east and west. The stair has squared balusters, turned slender newels and ramped handrail. The original stair was located on the south wall, but was moved by Wood to the north wall of the foyer during the renovation to facilitate access to the rear addition.

The parlors flanking the center hall have identical plans. There are fireplaces with marble surrounds and hearths articulated by Colonial-era, molded wood details including scrolls supporting a dentiled cornice, which forms the mantel. Wood framing, which extends from the baseboard to the crown molding and surrounds the fireplace surround and mantel, articulates the chimney breast. Light fixtures have been installed above the mantels. The walls are plaster with a plaster crown molding, wood baseboards and wood chair rail. The door and window surrounds are Colonial inspired with fluted jambs and corner blocks with roundels. The doors are 6-panel, wood and typical of early 20<sup>th</sup> century Colonial Revival style.

The addition is accessed through a secondary hall on the south wall of the main hallway. Flanking the secondary hall are rooms with fireplaces and wood mantels and surrounds of the Colonial Revival style. Access to the wings is also gained through door openings in the original parlors. The window and door sounds are similar to those found in the earlier parlors.

The second and attic story have similar treatment to the first story but are more simplified. The mantles on the second story are simple Colonial Revival-style with heavy cornices and brick surrounds. The door and window surrounds are the same as the first story. There is a small wood crown molding on the second story walls and wood baseboard. The attic story is much more simplified retaining the door and window surrounds only. The lavatory on the attic story has a claw-footed tub with early 20<sup>th</sup> century toilet, and

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tiled floor.

The overall plan of the dwelling is irregular. The original center-passage, single-pile dwelling plan was retained on the first story. The addition to the south contains the secondary hall flanked by two rooms. These rooms are contained within the addition and projecting bay on the south elevation. A lavatory is located adjacent to the west wing, and a butler's pantry is adjacent to the east wing, flanking the two rooms within the addition. The west wing is open and the east wing is divided into a kitchen, laundry room, storage, and secondary stair. The shed-roofed addition contains a pantry and porch.

The second story has a similar plan to the first. The original building spaces have been retained, except the northeast room has been partially divided to form a hall to the east wing. The east and west wings have been subdivided into bedrooms, lavatories and closets. The east wing also contains the secondary stair.

The attic story can only be accessed by the secondary stair. There are six small rooms flanking a central hall terminating at a single large room. The small rooms are servants' chambers and a lavatory. The larger room is currently finished. The rooms on the attic story have 9-light doors with frosted glass and louvers.

There is a Caretaker's House on site located east of the dwelling. This contributing resource rests on a parged foundation, and is frame construction and 1-1/2-stories in height. The building is clad in weatherboard with a side-gable roof. A porch dominates the façade and has a close-gabled-roof. The roofs are treated in asphalt shingles, and are articulated with a cornice with returns and frieze. Exterior brick chimneys mark the side elevations and are flanked by 6/6, wood double-hung sash windows with plain wood surrounds. There are 6-light casement windows flanking the chimneys in the gable. The façade is three-bay with a central 15-light door with plain wood surround. The door is flanked by 6/6, wood double-hung sash windows. The interior of the dwelling is comprised of large open room extending along the façade. The walls are treated with beaded-board, and the flooring is pine. The kitchen is tucked into the southeast corner and has been modernized. The lavatory is located north of the kitchen and there is a small room at the northeast corner. Access to the attic is gained through a stair between the lavatory and main room. The attic story is open.

The cemetery is located to the southwest of the dwelling. It contains numerous graves, both marked and unmarked. There are tombs at the south end and grave markers spaced within the approximate 15 by 15 feet area. The current owners have placed stones around the cemetery as a boundary. There are fourteen marked graves in this contributing resource. The list follows:

*Col. John Bushrod 1663-1719  
Hannah Keene Bushrod 1676-1739*

*Dr. John Cooper*

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<i>Thomas Bushrod</i>	<i>1702-1719</i>	<i>Unnamed Infant</i>	
<i>Unnamed Infant</i>		<i>Hannah Bushrod Washington</i>	<i>1738-1801</i>
<i>Unnamed Infant</i>		<i>John Augustine Washington</i>	<i>1735-1787</i>
<i>Col. John Bushrod</i>	<i>1712-1760</i>	<i>Corbin Washington</i>	<i>1764-1799</i>
<i>Mildred S. Bushrod</i>	<i>1720-1785</i>	<i>Hannah Lee Washington</i>	<i>1765-1799</i>
<i>Jenny Corbin Bushrod</i>	<i>1720-1785</i>		

The barn and silo are clustered together northeast of the Caretaker's House. The barn is frame construction with vertical board walls. Open bays on the south elevation have been enclosed with vertical board. The east elevation is dominated by two large sliding doors. The roof has a cat slide form and is treated in corrugated metal. The interior is open with a poured concrete floor and visible building structural system. The silo is located at the southwest corner of the barn and is brick laid in common bond. There is no roof. These resources contribute to the significance of the property.

A pool house and pool are located to the northeast of the dwelling. The pool house is frame with a pyramidal roof. It is modern construction with lattice applied to the structural system. The pool is in-ground with a concrete structure. Concrete decking surrounds the pool. The pump and other mechanical equipment are located at the north end.

A three-bay frame garage is located to the east of the dwelling. It was constructed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building has a gable roof with three, overhead garage doors.

A tennis court is located to the southeast of the dwelling near the roadway. It has a concrete foundation and nets across the courts.

The pool house, pool, garage and tennis court are all non-contributing resources.

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**Statement of Significance (con't)**

Bushfield is believed to be constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was the homestead of John Bushrod and John Augustine Washington, brother to George Washington. The plantation is located on Nomini Creek and the Potomac River, and was divided throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The dwelling house was remodeled in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of the lantern and portico on the façade facing the river. It was purchased in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by Mark Skinner Willing, a prominent Chicagoan and heir to the Marshall Fields department store chain based in Chicago. Willing hired prominent Washington, DC architect, Waddy Butler Wood, to design a renovation and expansion of the house. Wood was a Virginian and attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and remodeled a number of residences in Virginia and Washington, DC for prominent citizens and Washington politicians. The design of the renovation is in keeping with Wood's avocation of the Colonial Revival style and the austerity of Virginia's prominent houses.

The house is a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture influenced by the heritage of the United States and the association of the Washington family. The house is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C due to its association with noted architect, Waddy Butler Wood, and high style design.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Bushfield Plantation**

The original plantation house had a center-passage, single-pile plan and was of brick construction. This form was typical of 18<sup>th</sup> century dwellings in southeastern Virginia and the mid-Atlantic. An exact construction date of the building is unknown. The land history dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and may have contained a plantation house. The Bushrod family of Northumberland County Virginia acquired the property at the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and occupied the plantation tract during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

In 1760, the tract was willed to Hannah Bushrod Washington, daughter of John Bushrod and wife of John Augustine Washington.<sup>2</sup> John Augustine Washington was the brother of George Washington. After Hannah Washington's death, Bushfield was passed on to Bushrod Washington, who was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1799. Bushrod Washington was born at Bushfield and attended the College of William and Mary. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1787 to 1790.<sup>3</sup>

After George Washington's death Bushrod Washington relocated to Mount Vernon and sold Bushfield in 1804<sup>4</sup>. The land was sold a number of times during the 19<sup>th</sup> century until it was purchased by Robert

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Cason of Cleveland, Ohio.<sup>5</sup> It was Cason, who added the lantern and pillars for a porch on the façade.<sup>6</sup> His knowledge of the association with the house and the Washington family is evident in the similar design of the portico and lantern to Mount Vernon. These elements and the association became very influential to architect Waddy Butler Wood in his major renovation of the dwelling in 1916.

Waddy Butler Wood

Waddy Wood was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1869 to Capt. Charles Wood, a Virginian who had relocated west to seek better opportunities. The Woods returned to Virginia shortly thereafter. Waddy Wood was reared in Gloucester County and eventually attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute for his advanced education.<sup>7</sup>

In 1892 he entered the occupation of architecture working in Washington, DC. In 1902 he began an association with Edward Donn, Jr. and William I. Deming, forming the firm of Wood, Donn and Deming. The firm was highly successful in Washington, DC providing services to various branches of government. Their designs can be found throughout the United States, including the expansion of the Norfolk Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Virginia. They also had a strong residential client base designing houses for Mrs. Phil Sheridan, General C. L. Fitzhugh, Dr. Gallaudet, and the Bachelor Apartment House in Washington, DC.<sup>8</sup>

The firm was dissolved in 1912, and Wood opened his own practice.<sup>9</sup> During the World War I period, Wood designed many temporary wartime buildings in Washington. He did not take a fee for the cost of designing the buildings and was praised by Franklin D. Roosevelt, a partner of the law firm of Roosevelt and O'Connor of New York. Roosevelt and Wood first became associated when Wood designed a house for Roosevelt's uncle. Their relationship continued after Roosevelt became President of the United States. Wood was commissioned to design the inauguration court of honor for President Roosevelt, as he had done for Roosevelt's predecessor, Woodrow Wilson.<sup>10</sup>

His client list was quite prominent in Washington, DC in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, including President Woodrow Wilson and Howe P. Corcoran. He also remodeled the interior of Woodlawn in Fairfax County for Senator Underwood, which he had worked on previously during his association with Donn and Deming.<sup>11</sup> Woodlawn was associated with the Washington family, as it was a gift from George Washington to Eleanor Park Custis.

His career was marked by the design of numerous government buildings, such as the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, DC.<sup>12</sup> He also designed school buildings for the Washington, DC school system.<sup>13</sup> Though his government buildings are his most prominent, he was also recognized for his

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housing design. William I. Deming was known for his restoration skills with housing, and during Wood's association with the firm of Wood, Donn and Deming, he was exposed to numerous renovations of historic houses in Virginia. He designed housing largely in Washington, DC, but also in Virginia for private clients, and some government clients.<sup>14</sup>

The Bushfield renovation and expansion married the renovation skills that Wood had learned while associated with Deming, and Wood's preferred Colonial Revival-style. It also provided for him another association with a property owned by the Washington family. Bushfield was more than a Washington property, but looked much like Mount Vernon with its circa 1910 portico and portico. Wood's knowledge of the Colonial Revival vocabulary and his affinity for Colonial architecture successfully married the original building with his expansion, and maintained the appearance of Mount Vernon and the association with the Washington family.

Wood was a proponent of the Colonial Revival style. In a 1922 article authored by Wood and published in Country Life magazine, he stated that architecture was "frozen history" and evidence of our past.<sup>15</sup> His romantic view of buildings and architecture had its source in the days of the Colonial period, when the craftsmen worked their buildings into an art form. His pronouncement of the Colonial Revival extends beyond the romantic view of the link between our past and present, but to its economic sensibilities of the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. He argues that the heavy articulation of the Craftsman style was much more costly than the Colonial Revival which is more delicate and simplified.

This attitude of Colonial Revival houses as what he calls the "...grammar of our building civilization, as correct English is the grammar of our literature..." extended especially into his thoughts on Virginia's architecture.<sup>16</sup> His opinion of the link between architecture and Virginia's history is illustrated in a letter he had written to Mrs. Elizabeth Wetmore in 1926. Mrs. Wetmore had wanted to commission Wood to design her house in Charlottesville, but her desires and level of involvement in the project deterred Wood and he had recommended another architect. In his letter he wrote about his attitude toward Virginia and architecture:

*I have reached the point in life when I have arrived at certain definite conclusions which it has taken me thirty years to do, and whether right or wrong, I have decided hereafter to stick to them. When you spoke of a home which I know would have been beautifully done as you are a woman of the world and not a provincial, I appreciated your point of view, but I had to live up to my ideals in my profession, which are that I will never do anything in Virginia that does not carry out the spirit and the tradition of my State, believing on the whole, that I can do more good that way, as it would be best suited to the majority of the people and surely set a better example than something that would eventually be copied by those who would not*

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Westmoreland County, Virginia

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*understand.*<sup>17</sup>

Wood's association with Virginia and Colonial architecture as a reflection of its history are exhibited in the designs made for Bushfield. He retains the original building, as it is a bastion of American history with its connection with the Washington family. And he expanded it using his economical style steeped in Virginia's history. It is solid link between the past and present revering the old and embracing the new.

Bushfield—Waddy Butler Wood Renovation

On 2 May 1916, a contract was let between Richardson & Burgess, Inc. and Mark Skinner Willing for the construction of a residence according to specifications presented in drawings by Waddy Butler Wood. According to the document, the project's completion was required in 156 working days. The cost of the contract was \$29,151.00.<sup>18</sup> Richardson & Burgess, Inc. were one of Wood's construction contractors for his buildings.<sup>19</sup>

The contract finalized the agreement between Willing and Wood for the construction of the additions to Bushfield. His letter to Robert McFadon, Willing's brother in law, in early 1916 stated solely the structure of the fees for service.<sup>20</sup> It is shortly thereafter that the contract with the construction company was let.

The drawings for Bushfield are believed to be no longer extant. They are not housed with his collection of documents and may be in a private collection. His work on the property is visible from an inspection. He maintained the original building, portico and lantern, and made additions to the rear, added the wings, elevated the roof, and re-bricked the façade. He linked the addition with the original buildings through existing door and window openings. He also relocated the stairs in the hall from the south wall to the north wall to facilitate access to the south addition. On the second story he installed a hallway in the east bedroom of the original dwelling to access the secondary stair in the east wing. He retained the original building's interior spaces and architectural elements, such as crown moldings, baseboards and fireplace surrounds, and used them as sources for the interior treatment of the addition's rooms. Overall the design is a successful retention of the original building and solution to making the addition and original building flow on the interior.

On the exterior, Wood employed Colonial Revival elements and proportions popularized in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 1876 centennial of the founding of the United States made the Colonial style popular among architects. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was defined by European sources, such as ornate Gothic Revival and Victorian styles. The more simplified Colonial styles and American sources were re-examined and employed to reflect America's heritage. Termed Colonial Revival, the style used many classical sources such as rounded arch windows, hipped roofs, cornices, and columns. Bushfield exhibits these

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characteristics and is symmetrical, which was another characteristic of the style.

Willing had purchased the house in 1915 and according to local history saw the plantation house from his boat while traveling along the Potomac River. Willing was a descendant to one of Chicago's original families and an heir to the Marshall Field's department store fortune. His family featured prominently in Chicago's society. Willing's occupation was listed as real estate, but it was noted that he was principally involved with the investment of his own estate.<sup>21</sup>

The dwelling was at that time in its original form. Two early photographs show the 2-story, center-passage, single-pile, brick house with side-gable roof. The north and south elevations were five bays and end chimneys dominated the side elevations. The earlier photo taken in the 1890s shows the Caretaker's House and the south elevation of Bushfield.<sup>22</sup> At this time, Bushfield was whitewashed and surrounded primarily by open fields. Another photo dating to the early 1910s is a construction photo of the north façade.<sup>23</sup> It shows the installation of the portico columns. In this photograph, there is a second story veranda supported by scrolled brackets above the plain door on the first story. It may have been during this renovation, that the lantern was added.

According to local lore, the renovation was completed at the request of Margaret McFadden Willing, wife of Mark Skinner Willing. She had allegedly fallen off the gangplank leading from their yacht to the shore. Muddy and wet, she was taken to an upstairs chamber to rest and a rat crossed the bed. It was at that point she said she would not return until the dwelling was modernized.<sup>24</sup> While this is a witty story, it is unsubstantiated. Willing had purchased the property in 1915 and most likely had the renovation made to accommodate the family and servants that would have stayed long periods during the cold Chicago months. A four room house would have been quite small for a man of Willing's affluence.

He commissioned Wood to redesign the house and expand it. Correspondence remaining from Wood's records indicates that the renovation was handled by Robert McFadden, brother to Margaret McFadden Willing, who was an attorney.<sup>25</sup> The reason for Wood's selection is unknown, but Wood was known for his renovations and designs for houses in Washington, DC and Virginia. His client list while with Donn and Deming and as a self-practicing architect was prominent within political and social circles.

The design featured prominently in Wood's early independent career after leaving the firm of Wood, Donn and Deming. Wood was featured in a late 1910s exhibit of architectural drawings at the Octagon of architects in Washington. In 1920 after the Octagon exhibit, Wood was selected to present drawings for the National Architectural Exhibition at the Corcoran Galleries. The drawings selected were a mix of works between 1914 and 1920. A larger number were drawings of United States Housing Corporation buildings that he designed to house World War I workers. He also featured commercial buildings, such as

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the Shoreham Hotel and Commercial National Bank. His residential work featured at the exhibit included the Lawrence Lee Residence, located in Leesburg, Virginia and Bushfield.<sup>26</sup>

Throughout the 1920s and 1940s, Bushfield was listed as one of Wood's prominent residential projects.<sup>27</sup> It has remained virtually intact as Wood designed it in 1916 and is a testament to the Colonial Revival style, Waddy Wood's belief in the link between Virginia's history and architecture, and the heritage associated with the site.

Bushfield is significant for its high-style Colonial Revival architecture and design by Waddy Butler Wood. For this association it meets Criterion C for architecture.

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**Geographical Data (con't)**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of Bushfield are the 4-acre parcel in Westmoreland County, Virginia listed as Tax Map 24A1, Parcel 30N. This is the remaining acreage associated with the property, on the Potomac River at Nomini Creek and at the terminus of State Road 708.

**Boundary Justification**

The parcel is located on a peninsula located at the head of Nomini Creek, Buckner Creek and the Potomac River. It is four acres encompassing all the buildings listed in Section 7. It exemplifies the period of significance, architecture and historic context of the building.

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**Key:**

1. Name of property
2. County/City and State
3. Name of photographer
4. Date of photograph
5. Location of original negative
6. Description of view
7. Photograph number

**Photographs:**

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Northwest oblique
7. Photograph Number 1

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Northwest oblique
7. Photograph Number 2

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Northwest oblique
7. Photograph Number 3

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia

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3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. South elevation
7. Photograph Number 4

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. South elevation
7. Photograph Number 5

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. South elevation, roof detail
7. Photograph Number 6

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. South elevation, porch detail
7. Photograph Number 7

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. South elevation, rounded arch overhang, west end
7. Photograph Number 8

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Section Photographs Page 19

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1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, foyer and stair, looking north
7. Photograph Number 9

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, parlor, looking northwest
7. Photograph Number 10

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, parlor, looking northwest
7. Photograph Number 11

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, dining room, looking northeast
7. Photograph Number 12

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003

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5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, sitting room, looking east
7. Photograph Number 13

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, bedroom, looking west
7. Photograph Number 14

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 1st story, sunroom, looking southwest
7. Photograph Number 15

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 2nd story, hall, looking southwest
7. Photograph Number 16

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 2nd story, bedroom, looking southwest
7. Photograph Number 17

1. Bushfield

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2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 2nd story, bedroom, looking northeast
7. Photograph Number 18

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 2nd story, bedroom, looking northwest
7. Photograph Number 19

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 2nd story, bedroom, looking east
7. Photograph Number 20

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. 2nd story, servants stair
7. Photograph Number 21

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Attic story, servants hall, looking west

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7. Photograph Number 22

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Attic story, servants lavatory, looking south
7. Photograph Number 23

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Attic story, servants bedroom, looking north
7. Photograph Number 24

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Cemetery, looking southwest
7. Photograph Number 25

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Caretakers House, northwest oblique
7. Photograph Number 26

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David

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4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Caretakers House, living room, looking northwest
7. Photograph Number 27

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Caretakers House, living room, looking southeast
7. Photograph Number 28

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Barn and Silo, southeast oblique
7. Photograph Number 29

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Barn and Silo, southeast oblique
7. Photograph Number 30

1. Bushfield
2. Westmoreland County, Virginia
3. Kimble A. David
4. June 2003
5. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia
6. Pool and Pool House, looking northwest
7. Photograph Number 31

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3 Connor, Judith Blackburn. "Preliminary Information Form, Bushfield Manor." unpublished manuscript housed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resrouces. November 2002.

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23 Ibid.

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